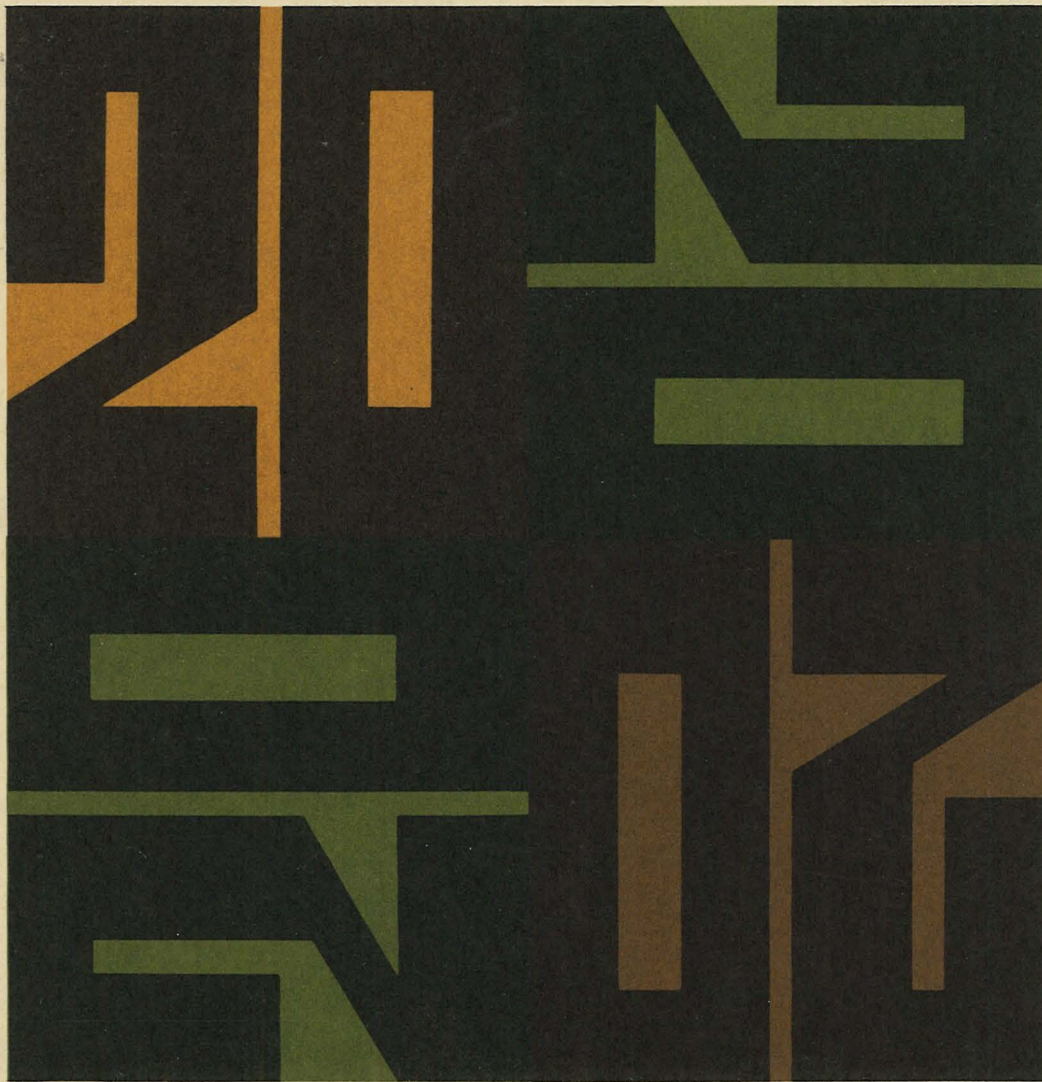


TWENTY YEARS OF PROGRESS



HT177
.C5
C487
1967

MARCH, 1967



CITY OF CHICAGO

**RICHARD J. DALEY
MAYOR**

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN RENEWAL

**LEWIS W. HILL
CHAIRMAN**

**JAMES D. GREEN
VICE CHAIRMAN**

**ROBERT N. LANDRUM
SECRETARY**

**NORMAN F. BARRY
JOHN F. CUSACK**

**DEPARTMENT OF URBAN RENEWAL, 320 NORTH CLARK STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610**

INTRODUCTION

1966 marked two decades of progress in Chicago's comprehensive program to improve the quality of urban life in the city-sponsored program of slum clearance, redevelopment and neighborhood conservation.

More than a billion dollars in private and public investment have transformed once blighted areas into communities of beauty, liveability, economic vitality and pride.

Chicago pioneered in undertaking a program of slum clearance under powers established by the Illinois Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947 and financed initially in funds provided by a \$10 million state grant and a \$15 million city bond issue.

The Federal Housing Act of 1949 established as national policy the "goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family" and made federal funds available for the elimination of slums.

The rebuilding of these once blighted areas with private capital has produced a variety of housing accommodations, along with schools, parks and shopping centers to serve the new residential communities. Modern industrial districts are providing jobs and needed tax revenue. Contributing to the renewal of the city are the expansion and rebuilding programs of many private institutions such as Michael Reese and Mercy Hospitals and the Illinois Institute of Technology. An urgently needed inner city public university, the Chicago Circle campus of the University of Illinois, is being built on land made available by this program.

The community improvement program was further broadened in 1953 with passage of the Illinois Urban Community Conservation Act which is essentially a program of slum prevention to conserve, improve and maintain older communities. The program stresses rehabilitation of basically sound buildings, by their owners, selective clearance of scattered blighting influences and the addition of needed public improvements. Federal housing legislation in 1954 made federal funds available for conservation.

In 1957 Chicago citizens approved two additional bond issues of \$10 million each to provide local funds to qualify the City for

federal capital grants to carry forward the slum clearance and conservation programs. At that time the programs were administered by two separate agencies, the Chicago Land Clearance Commission and the Community Conservation Board.

Under authority of the Illinois Urban Renewal Consolidation Act of 1961 the two agencies were consolidated. Their functions and responsibilities were assumed by the newly formed Department of Urban Renewal which came into existence as a part of the City of Chicago government on January 1, 1962.

From its inception the Chicago program of community improvement has been vigorously supported by its citizens. The pioneering legislation which made it possible for the City to engage in slum clearance and community conservation activities was recommended by committees and organizations of citizens dedicated to the realization of Chicago's destiny as one of the great cities of the world.

Today, as in the past, Chicago's progress is made possible by the efforts and support of civic-minded citizens who work for improvement of their own neighborhoods and a wealth of professional, city-wide and neighborhood organizations.

1966 was another important year of decision for Chicagoans.

On June 14, 1966 Chicago voters endorsed the program of the past 20 years by approving a \$50 million community improvement bond issue to make it possible to expand and accelerate. This means that the local funds will be available to carry out a program equal in scope to that which is already completed or in varying stages of execution. The \$50 million bond issue is part of a \$195 million city-wide program which will provide such other essentials as improved rapid transit, sewers, street and alley lighting, garbage and refuse disposal, additional police and fire services.

The money provided by the community improvement bond issues will qualify Chicago for up to \$140 million in federal grants. The present program either completed or committed totals \$241.5 million in federal and local funds.

The community improvement bond issues will extend the present program to provide:

- housing in moderate price ranges with accompanying community facilities to create an attractive environment.

- modernization of declining and obsolete commercial strips.

- more sites for industrial development to strengthen employment opportunity and the tax base.

- demolition of deteriorated, dangerous or obsolete buildings.

- redesign of wasteful traffic patterns.

- improvement and maintenance of older neighborhoods through systematic and coordinated programs of conservation.

With the approval of the bond issues the Department of Urban Renewal immediately undertook a \$2.5 million planning program for 20 neighborhoods in the City.

In 1966 applications were pending for federal grants covering \$31.7 million for seven proposed projects. These are:

- the 156 acre Roosevelt-Halsted area which would be a hundred million dollar extension of the multi-million dollar re-building of the Near West Side.

- improvement and upgrading of the Uptown community through a program of selective clearance, conservation, rehabilitation of buildings, code enforcement and the addition of needed public facilities.

- a new industrial district built around existing industrial development in the Clybourn-Ogden area along with new moderate priced housing.

- a moderate income residential development in the vicinity of 87th-Mackinaw

- three small, primarily low-rise residential projects for moderate income ranges in the 63rd-Dorchester, 69th-Chicago and 73rd-Dobson neighborhoods.

Twenty-five completed or nearly completed projects out of a total workload of 47 (including 12 still in planning) are visible, tangible evidences of the City's dynamism and capacity for continued growth—in the quality of living it provides and in the abundance of opportunity it has to offer.

CITY OF CHICAGO

RICHARD J. DALEY, Mayor

JOHN C. MARCIN, City Clerk

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

JAMES C. MURRAY, President Pro Tem.

WARD ALDERMAN

- | | |
|----|-----------------------|
| 1 | Donald W. Parrillo |
| 2 | William H. Harvey |
| 3 | Ralph H. Metcalfe |
| 4 | Claude W. B. Holman |
| 5 | Leon M. Despres |
| 6 | Robert H. Miller |
| 7 | Nicholas J. Bohling |
| 8 | James A. Condon |
| 9 | Dominic J. Lupo |
| 10 | John J. Buchanan |
| 11 | Matthew J. Danaher |
| 12 | Arthur V. Zelezinski |
| 13 | David W. Healy |
| 14 | Joseph P. Burke |
| 15 | Joseph J. Krska |
| 16 | Vacant |
| 17 | Charles Chew, Jr. |
| 18 | James C. Murray |
| 19 | Thomas F. Fitzpatrick |
| 20 | Kenneth E. Campbell |
| 21 | Samuel Yaksic |
| 22 | Otto F. Janousek |
| 23 | George J. Tourek |
| 24 | George W. Collins |
| 25 | Vito Marzullo |
| 26 | Stanley M. Zydlo |
| 27 | Harry L. Sain |
| 28 | Angelo C. Provenzano |
| 29 | Thomas F. Burke |
| 30 | Edwin H. McMahon |
| 31 | Thomas E. Keane |
| 32 | Robert J. Sulski |
| 33 | Robert Brandt |
| 34 | Rex Sande |
| 35 | Casimir C. Laskowski |
| 36 | John F. Aiello |
| 37 | Thomas J. Casey |
| 38 | William J. Cullerton |
| 39 | Anthony C. Laurino |
| 40 | Nathan J. Kaplan |
| 41 | Edward T. Scholl |
| 42 | Mayer Goldberg |
| 43 | Mathias Bauler |
| 44 | Thomas Rosenberg |
| 45 | Edwin P. Fifielski |
| 46 | Joseph R. Kerwin |
| 47 | John J. Hoellen |
| 48 | Robert J. O'Rourke |
| 49 | Paul T. Wigoda |
| 50 | Jack I. Sperling |



Mayor Richard J. Daley joins residents of Near West Side conservation area last April in celebration of start of construction of town house development containing three and four bedroom town houses to sell at moderate prices. From left, Mayor Daley, DUR Commissioner Lewis W. Hill, Mrs. Lena Trippochio, Mrs. Rose DeLoma, Mrs. Filomena Panico, Mrs. Mary Gibson and Mrs. Mary Cocco. Homes were nearing completion at end of year.



REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

1. Noble-Division
2. North-LaSalle
3. Lake-California
4. Lake-Maplewood
5. Washington-Hermitage
6. Congress-Racine
7. Harrison-Halsted
8. Roosevelt-Blue Island
9. West Central Industrial District
10. Roosevelt-Clinton
11. 13th-Blue Island
12. 25th-South Parkway
13. Project 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D
14. Prairie Shores-Michael Reese
15. Illinois Institute of Technology
16. Lake Meadows
17. 37th-Cottage Grove
18. State-Pershing
19. Pershing-Cottage Grove
20. State-51st
21. Hyde Park "B"
22. Hyde Park "A"
23. 69th-Stewart
24. 79th-Western
25. 60th-Cottage Grove
26. Garfield-LaSalle
27. 79th-Normal
28. Roosevelt-Halsted
29. 63rd-Dorchester
30. 87th-Mackinaw
31. Clybourn-Ogden
32. 73rd-Dobson
33. 69th-South Chicago



CONSERVATION AREAS IN FEDERALLY APPROVED PROJECTS

34. Lincoln Park Project I
35. Near West Side
36. Hyde Park-Kenwood
37. Central Englewood
38. Southeast Englewood
39. South Shore-O'Keefe



OTHER CONSERVATION AREAS

40. East Ravenswood
41. Lincoln Park GNRP
42. East Humboldt Park-Near Northwest
43. West Garfield-Tilton
44. Lawndale
45. Englewood
46. West Woodlawn
47. Uptown



STUDY AREAS

48. Uptown Phase 1
49. Lincoln Park Phase 2
50. Northwest Englewood
51. 47th Street
52. Grand Avenue
53. Wilson Avenue
54. Madison-Canal



HOUSING

"Public programs for residential development supplement a wide variety of activities carried on through private investment to meet the city's need for new and rehabilitated housing. . . . To achieve the city's objectives of a wide range of housing types and of opportunity for more people to share in the quality of life of a great city, more land would be devoted to housing."

1966 Comprehensive Plan of Chicago

The City of Chicago has been in the forefront in initiating programs to improve the quality of housing through pioneering programs of slum clearance, through enactment and enforcement of housing, building and zoning regulations, through programs of neighborhood conservation and rehabilitation and through its program of subsidized housing for low income families and individuals not served by the private market.

These programs supplement and stimulate programs of private residential construction.

In 1947, the report of the Chicago Committee for Housing Action, headed by the late Holman D. Pettibone, as chairman, said:

"The problem of housing is perhaps the most serious issue before the people of Chicago. Its solution is important not only to the thousands of families desperately in need of shelter but is vital as well to the general economic, social and physical welfare of the entire community. Poor housing in our city directly affects the health and welfare of our citizens."

That 1947 report and its recommendations led to the passage of the Illinois Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947 which was the legal authority for the creation of the former Chicago Land Clearance Commission and the beginning of the present program of Urban Renewal in Chicago. The Commission was authorized to use public funds to acquire and clear slum and blighted areas for sale and rebuilding by private redevelopers in accord with an approved land use plan.

The Commission's first project was the 2033-unit Lake Meadows residential community on the near south side. The redeveloper, New York Life Insurance Company, submitted an offer in November 1948 to construct the apartments. In the Spring of 1949 the Commission had obtained the necessary City Council and State Housing Board approvals to acquire the 100 acre site between 31st and 35th streets, east of South Parkway.

Since there was no legal precedent for this kind of governmental program, the constitutionality of the Act had to be tested. The constitutionality was upheld by the Illinois Supreme Court. Before actual construction



"The Common," one of several town house developments completed in Hyde Park-Kenwood in 1965 received an award for architectural design excellence from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. Architects were Ezra Gordon, Jack M. Levin and Associates.





Mid South Terrace, a group of 24 four-bedroom town houses, adjoining the Lake Meadows development was completed in 1963 as part of Redevelopment Project I.

could begin there were a number of legal actions and administrative procedures to be set up, tested and approved—such as procedures for acquisition of property, relocation of families and businesses, demolition of buildings, approval of land use and redevelopment plans, selection of a redeveloper and adoption of suitable controls.

Groundbreaking ceremonies for the first two of the 10 buildings in the Lake Meadows development took place February 18, 1952. The first families moved in a year and a half later, June 22, 1953.

The pioneering Lake Meadows development was the start of a \$300 million rebuilding program which has encompassed approximately two square miles of the Near South Side. Immediately north of Lake Meadows is the Prairie Shores-Michael Reese development, with 1700 apartments.

The Michael Reese-Prairie Shores site was designated for redevelopment for institutional and residential use in August, 1953. The groundbreaking took place March 1957. All five apartment buildings were completed and occupied in 1962.

The Hyde Park "A" and "B" redevelopment projects, designated for clearance in June 1954, provided another site for residential development adding 540 more apartments and 288 family type town houses and related community facilities including shopping and a neighborhood park.

A fourth major residential project, North-LaSalle, designated for redevelopment in 1956, is the \$42 million Carl Sandburg Village, which, when completed will provide approximately 1875 units in high rise and town house units. The sixth high rise building, the 30-story Faulkner House was nearing completion at the end of 1966.

Contributing to the rebuilding of the Central South Side is the South Commons project covering 30.6 acres between 26th and 31st streets and Prairie and Michigan avenues. Up to 40 per cent of the 1,406 homes and apartments will be within the 221 (d) (3) moderate income range available to families whose maximum annual incomes range from \$6,000 to \$11,700 depending on family size. Construction of the first phase of the development started in 1966. South Commons will be a complete community with recreational facilities, shopping and a private experimental elementary school.



One of the 10 apartment buildings in the Lake Meadows residential community, the City's first redevelopment project. Skidmore, Owings and Merrill were architects.

A park and playground were built as part of the Prairie Shores development of 1,678 apartments. Architects were Loeb, Schlossman and Bennett.





Aerial view of Central South Side shows the completed 10 apartment buildings in Lake Meadows and the five buildings in Prairie Shores, the community shopping center and parking area and new buildings completed by Michael Reese hospital.

Other residential redevelopment projects which are making Chicago a more attractive and comfortable city for family living and meeting the range and diversity of needs of an urban population are:

The Noble-Division project of 8.8 acres which will provide 489 moderately priced homes and apartments along with related community facilities.

The Pershing-Cottage Grove project which will provide 396 units for low income families.

The 60th Cottage Grove project which will provide up to 540 family-type homes and apartments, also in the 221 (d) (3) income range.

Washington-Hermitage, 108 three and four

bedroom homes to be built by the Chicago Dwellings Association to sell for approximately \$17,500.

37th-Cottage Grove where 514 apartments and town houses are also being built to serve moderate income needs.

69th-Stewart where 10 moderately priced duplex units have been completed.

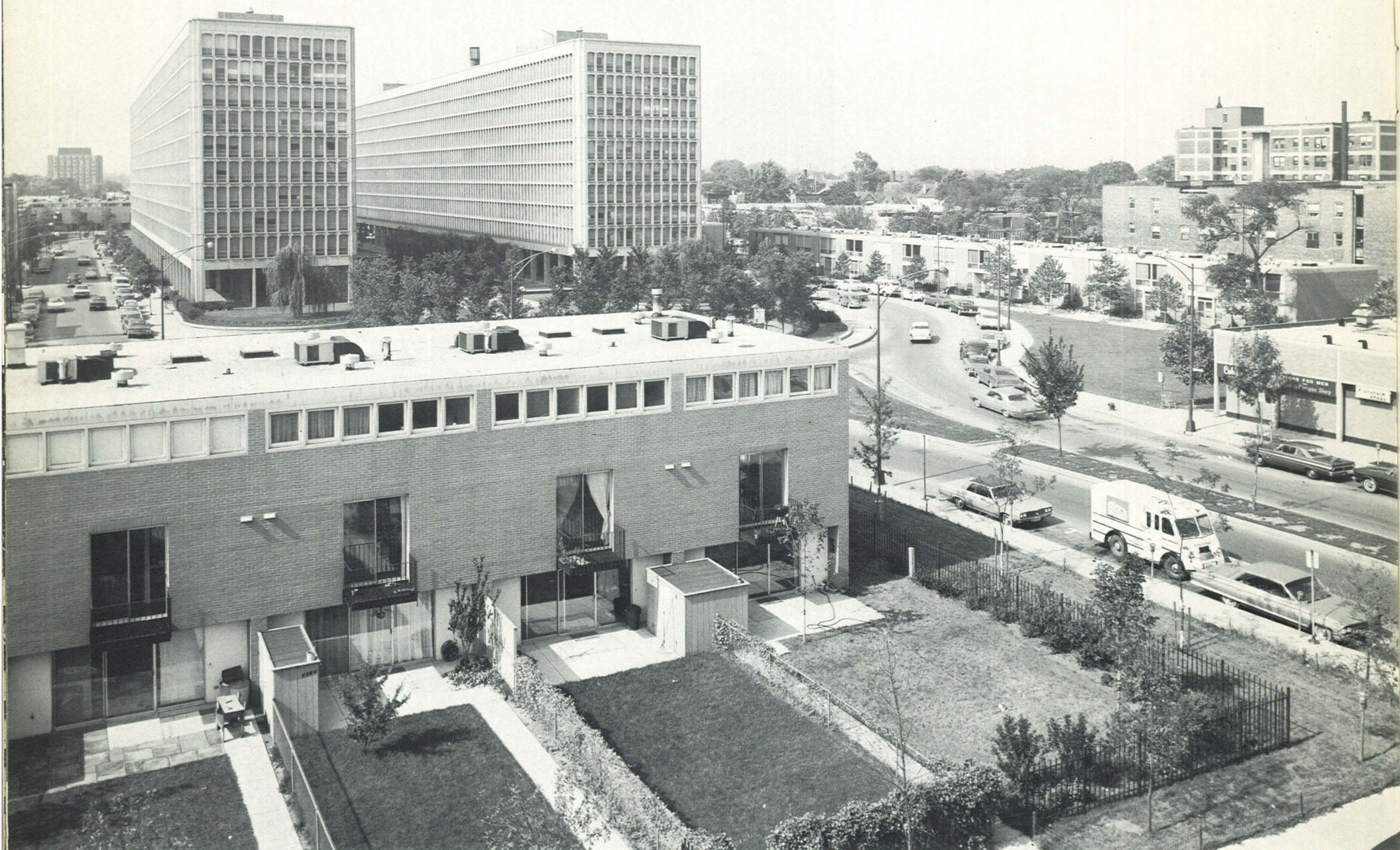
Approximately 7,000 new homes and apartments have been completed in renewal sites and another 10,000 are committed.

The other element in Chicago's program to improve the quality of housing was made possible with the passage of the Illinois Urban Community Conservation Act of 1953. This phase of the program stresses rehabilitation,

improvement and maintenance of existing housing by property owners, selective clearance of blighting influences and construction of some new housing or needed public improvements such as schools, parks, street changes. The comprehensive and coordinated plan for treatment calls for a combination of public and private efforts and resources.

Townhouses under construction in the Near West Side in November 1966.





Landscaped rear area of Hyde Park-Kenwood town houses with University Apartments in background. The 790 houses

and apartments were completed in the Hyde Park "A" and "B" projects.

The first conservation project, Hyde Park-Kenwood, has set a pattern for the improvement of other neighborhoods which face decline because of such common problems as illegal conversion, building and housing code violations, lack of maintenance of buildings, inadequate school or recreational facilities, deteriorating commercial districts.

In the 854-acre Hyde Park-Kenwood project, the clearance of 100 acres in scattered sites is providing 43 acres of land for new housing in sale and rental units at varying price ranges

and including family units, housing for the elderly and for low income families. Sites are also being rebuilt with modern shopping, new schools and parks and expansion of community institutions.

Similar programs are underway in the Near West Side, Southeast Englewood, and Lincoln Park. A fifth conservation project, Uptown, was designated in 1966.

In 1966 the investment in rehabilitation in the four conservation projects was \$7.8 million covering 1,987 housing units. New resi-

dential construction permit valuation for these areas for the year 1966 amounted to \$22.6 million.

Tuckpointing is one of improvements in the rehabilitation of many older buildings.

The cumulative total valuation of rehabilitation in the first four projects including code enforcement is estimated at \$55,043,826 covering more than 35,000 dwelling units.

To assist property owners bring their property up to required standards, neighborhood service centers have been established in each of the conservation areas, to provide free advice and counseling on code requirements, remodeling and design suggestions and assistance in obtaining financing.

New financial help in rehabilitation became available in 1966 for small property owners in the form of low interest long term loans or direct grants of up to \$1,500. Since the program started in February the total value of applications for loans and grants in this program amounted to \$2.4 million covering 535 homes and apartments.

It is estimated that a total of \$80 million will be spent by property owners in these four conservation areas to make their homes more attractive and comfortable at the same time enhancing the value of their properties.



New plaster job and installation of modern plumbing fixtures will improve health and sanitation standards as well as appearance and livability of home.





Replacement of old plaster is usually basic for effective rehabilitation of old buildings.

These fine old row houses designed by Chicago architect Louis Sullivan represent quality restoration and maintenance work. The homes are in the Lincoln Park conservation area.



Carl Sandburg Village on the Near North Side includes town houses, studio apartments and high rise buildings. Architects were L. R. Solomon-J. D. Cordwell and Associates.



This apartment building in Hyde Park-Kenwood has been vacated so that complete rehabilitation can be undertaken.



SERVING PUBLIC NEEDS

FOR SCHOOLS, PARKS, COMMUNITY FACILITIES

"The major adjustments required or desirable over the next 15 to 20 years involve rebuilding of central city areas and substantial additions to park, playground and school sites. . . . Making available an adequate supply of land and appropriate sites for all of the new facilities required is a major coordination problem for a built-up city like Chicago."

1966 Comprehensive Plan of Chicago

The urban renewal program is providing land for the construction of hospitals and laboratories, public and private schools, youth centers and child care facilities, parks and playgrounds, churches and cultural centers. These supporting facilities serve not just the immediate community, but in many cases are used by residents of the entire metropolitan area or, in some cases, fulfill a regional need.

The Illinois Institute of Technology and Michael Reese Hospital which provide higher education and medical care participated in the dramatic rebuilding of the dilapidated blocks with which they were once surrounded.

In 1947 the two institutions, faced with the prospect of moving since they would soon be unable to meet growing demands for education and medical services, joined forces to help organize the South Side Planning Board.

In cooperation with the City's planning and renewal agencies a comprehensive plan for rebuilding the entire area was developed.

Since 1940 when the former Lewis Institute merged with Armour Institute of Technology to form the present Illinois Institute of Technology the campus has grown from five to fifty-six buildings.

The buildings include laboratories and classrooms for study and research in chemical and metallurgical engineering, architecture and design, life sciences and other advanced technical training, faculty apartments and students dormitories, an athletic field and a gymnasium. The I.I.T. complex also includes laboratories for affiliated organizations such as Armour Research Foundation, Institute of Gas Technology and the Association of American Railroads. Enrollment is now 2,500 day students, 3,800 night school students and a total of more than 2,100 graduate students in both day and night school classes. About 35 per cent of the enrollment is from outside the midwest.

Michael Reese Hospital, now one of the largest and most complete medical institutions in the country has grown from its original 70 bed capacity in 1881, to more than 1,000 beds and provides a range of other spe-

cialized services. In addition to caring for an average of 30,000 patients annually, service is provided to some 77,000 out-patients. Indigent patients who constitute about 25 per cent of the total are treated free of charge or at cost. Other specialized services include convalescent care, psychiatric treatment and research.

Adding to the rebuilding of the Central South Side, another of Chicago's venerable institutions, Mercy Hospital founded in 1849, is engaged in a \$24 million rebuilding program covering a 20 acre site. A main hospital building with 500 beds, research buildings, nurse and intern residences and a 250 unit home for the elderly are being built on the expanded site of the old building.

An inner city public university, the Chicago Circle campus of the University of Illinois, a vitally needed educational resource is being built on 105-acre Near West Side site. When completed, it is expected to offer low-cost, high quality education to 25,000 students.

Present enrollment is 10,000. Construction of the eight buildings in Phase II of the Chicago Circle campus of the University of Illinois was started during 1966 at an estimated total construction cost of \$36 million.

The University of Chicago, is assured room to expand its campus following an agreement last year with the Department for the purchase of 24 acres of land in the 60th-Cottage Grove project. The University of Chicago is engaged in a \$160 million expansion program. A \$24 million dollar Veterans Administration Hospital will also be built as part of the 60th-Cottage Grove project. Land is to be provided in the Lincoln Park area to aid DePaul University in its expansion program.

An amendment to the Southeast Englewood plan during the year, designated a 17-acre site for sale to Chicago City Junior Colleges for a new junior college which will serve up to 10,000 students.

A site in the North-LaSalle project was approved for sale to Chicago Latin School for construction of an upper grade school at North avenue and Clark Street.

Small sites were approved for sale to the Chicago Board of Education for improvement of Waller and Spalding schools. Pershing, Drake and Doolittle elementary schools have been built to serve residents of new housing developments. New schools or additions are being provided in all conservation areas.

A new Christopher Columbus plaza and a pedestrian greenway extending through the

Near West Side conservation area as a link between the Chicago Circle Campus and the Medical Center District were completed in 1966. The dedication on Columbus Day was attended by several thousand persons including public officials and residents of the Community.

Other malls and landscaped pedestrian greenways are being built in Hyde Park-Kenwood, Near West Side and Lincoln Park Project I. Approximately, 2,500 trees have already been planted in the various areas.

Four new parks were under construction in Hyde Park-Kenwood; the 20.8-acre Dunbar park and playground for Drake School were completed in the Near South Side. To date the program has provided 80.6 acres for park and playground use. Another 13½ acres are proposed in plans now under study.

Landscaping, street resurfacing and new walks were provided by the City as part of seven urban renewal projects at a cost of \$980,814.

During the summer of 1966 the Department, in cooperation with the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, developed seven tot lots, three outdoor basketball fields, and three combination playground and baseball fields on temporarily vacant sites in Southeast Englewood and the Near West Side. The equipment will be moved to other cleared sites as the land is sold for redevelopment.

Some of the other institutions serving needs of Chicagoans, which have built new facilities on renewal sites are the Jewish Children's Bureau which has completed the Nicholas Pritzker Center for treatment of emotionally disturbed children, the Chicago Child Care Society and the Chicago College of Osteopathy, all built in the Hyde Park-Kenwood conservation area. St. Ignatius High School, a world famous Jesuit institution, is engaged in a rebuilding program in the Near West Side conservation area.

Children at play in one of temporary seven play-lots put in use in summer of 1966 through joint program of Committee on Urban Opportunity and the DUR, and utilizing cleared sites prior to beginning new construction.

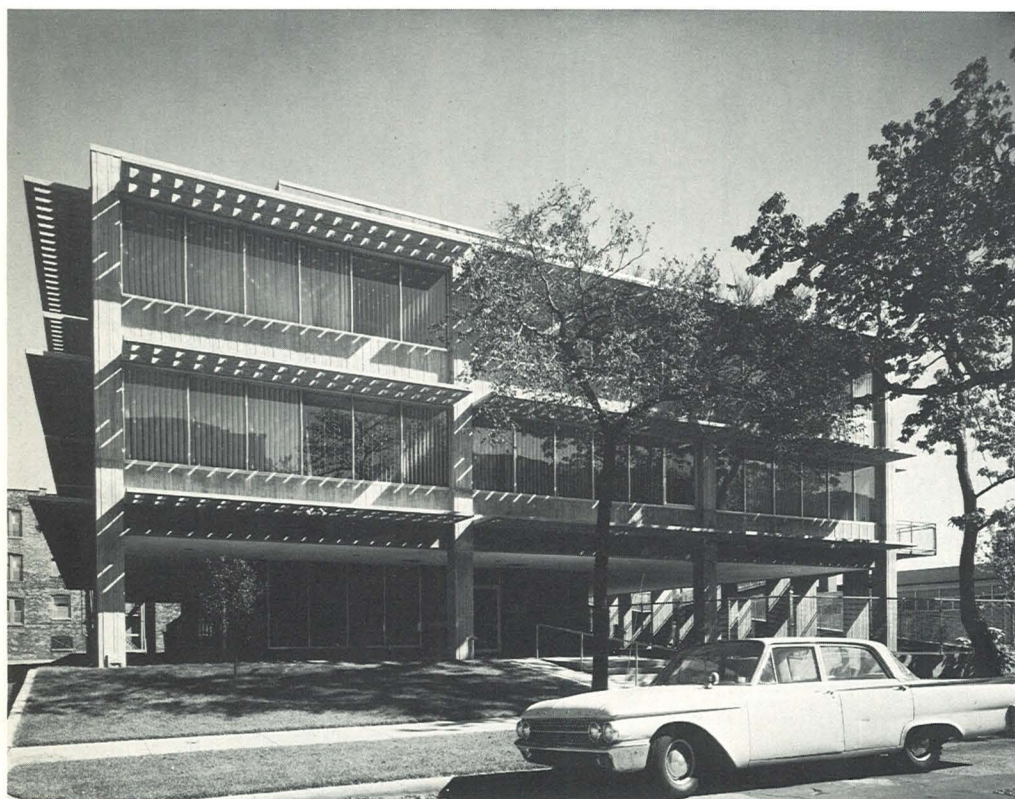




*Neighborhood children
lend a hand as work
progresses to equip lot
for play purposes.*



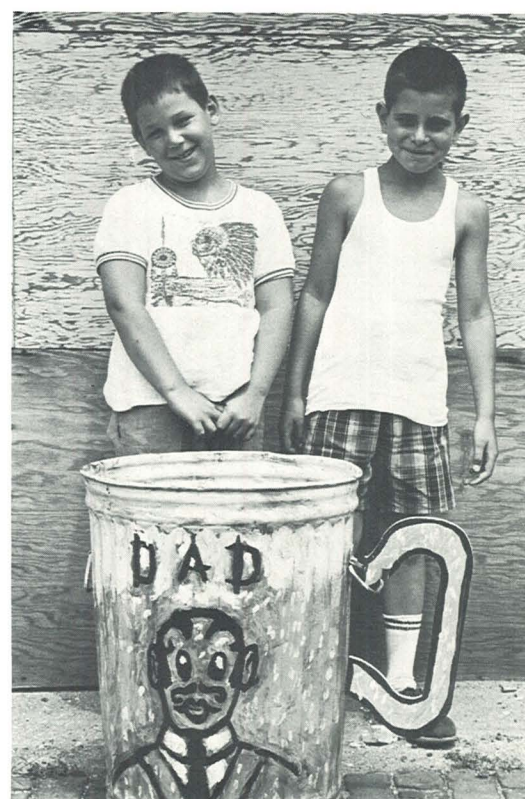
*Play equipment installed
on a temporarily vacant
lot in Southeast
Englewood.*



Above: The new fire station built for the protection of the Hyde Park-Kenwood community was among new public facilities provided as part of the comprehensive program of conservation underway.

Bottom left:

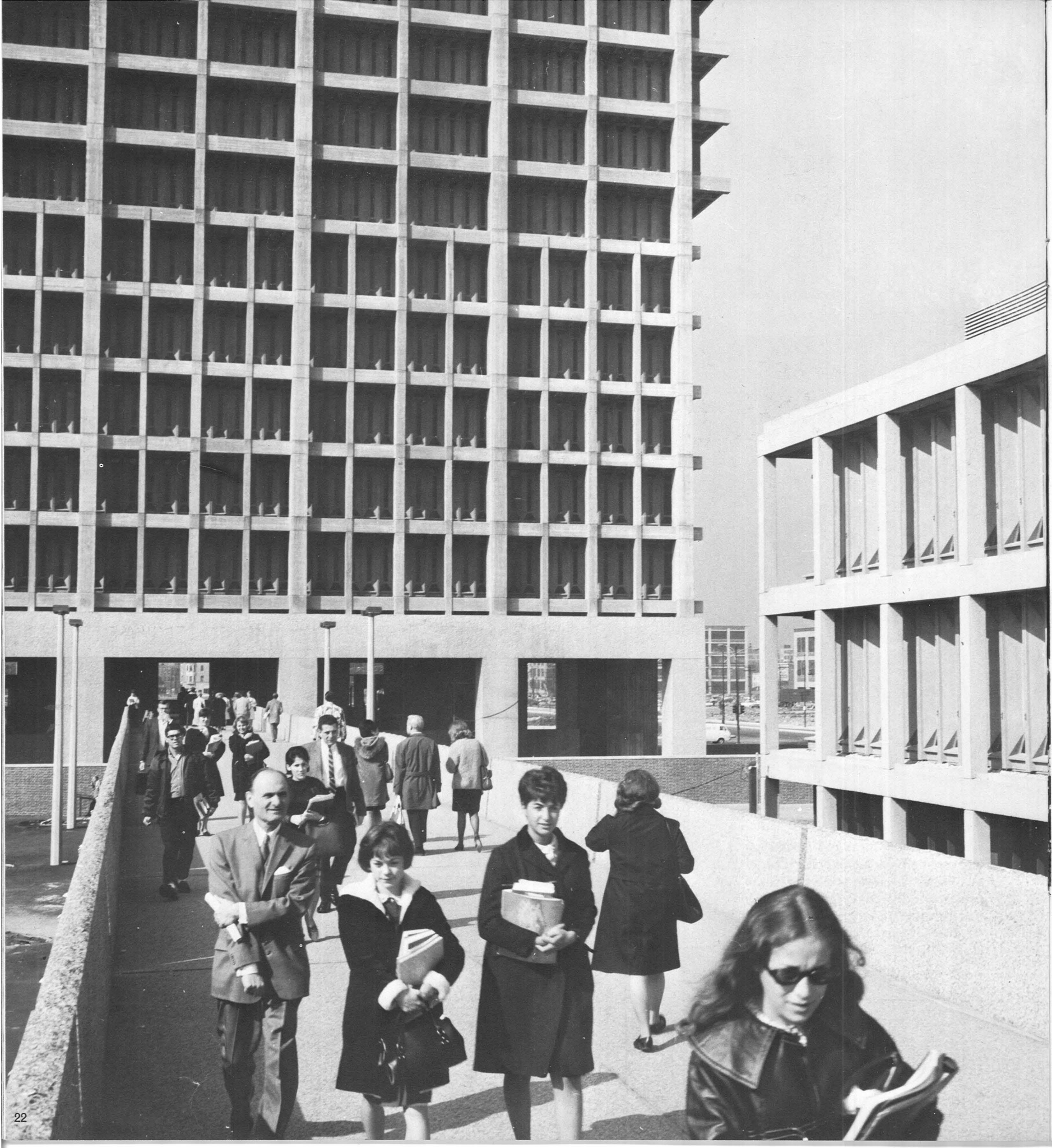
The Chicago Child Care Center headquarters was completed in 1963 on a renewal site in the Hyde Park-Kenwood community. Chicago Child Care Society is one of many institutions providing essential services to the community and the City. The building has been cited for architectural excellence. Architects were George Fred and William Keck.



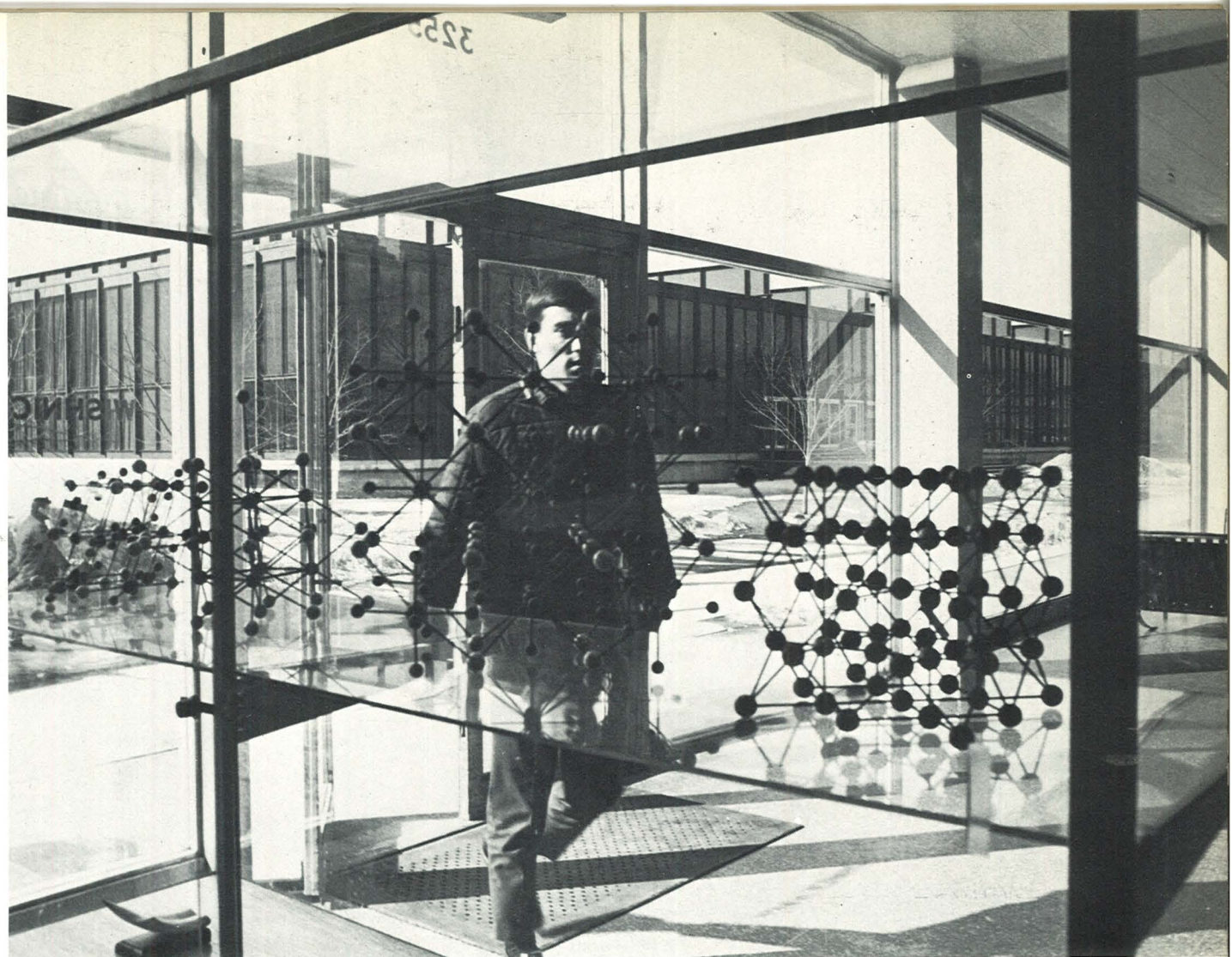
Alley cleanup contests were popular community and block activity in many Chicago neighborhoods during spring and summer of 1966. Pop art motif was much in evidence in the painting of refuse containers.

The community turns out for dedication ceremony for Christopher Columbus Plaza. The plaza and a pedestrian greenway were completed as part of the improvement program for the Near West Side conservation area, in cooperation with the Chicago Park District.

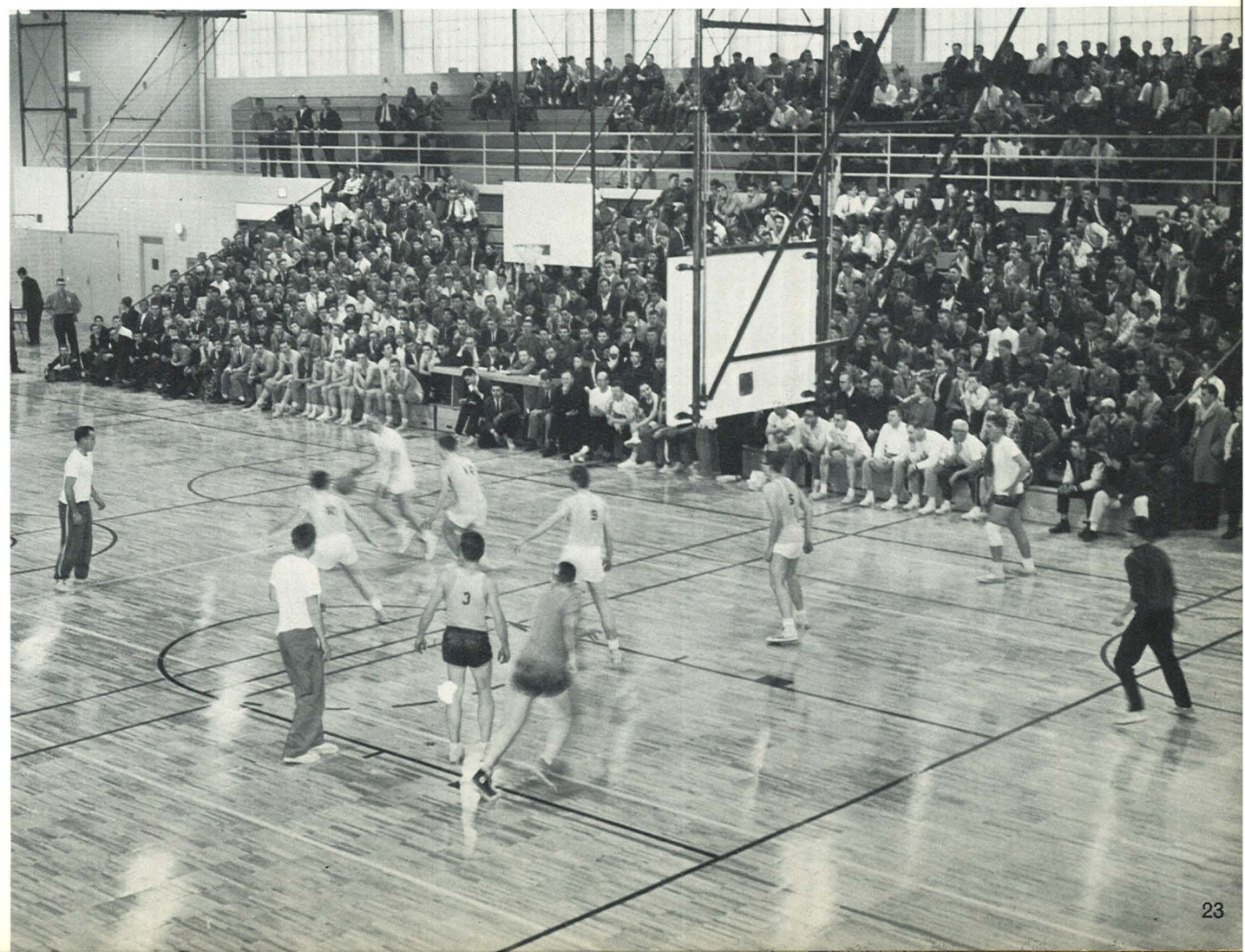




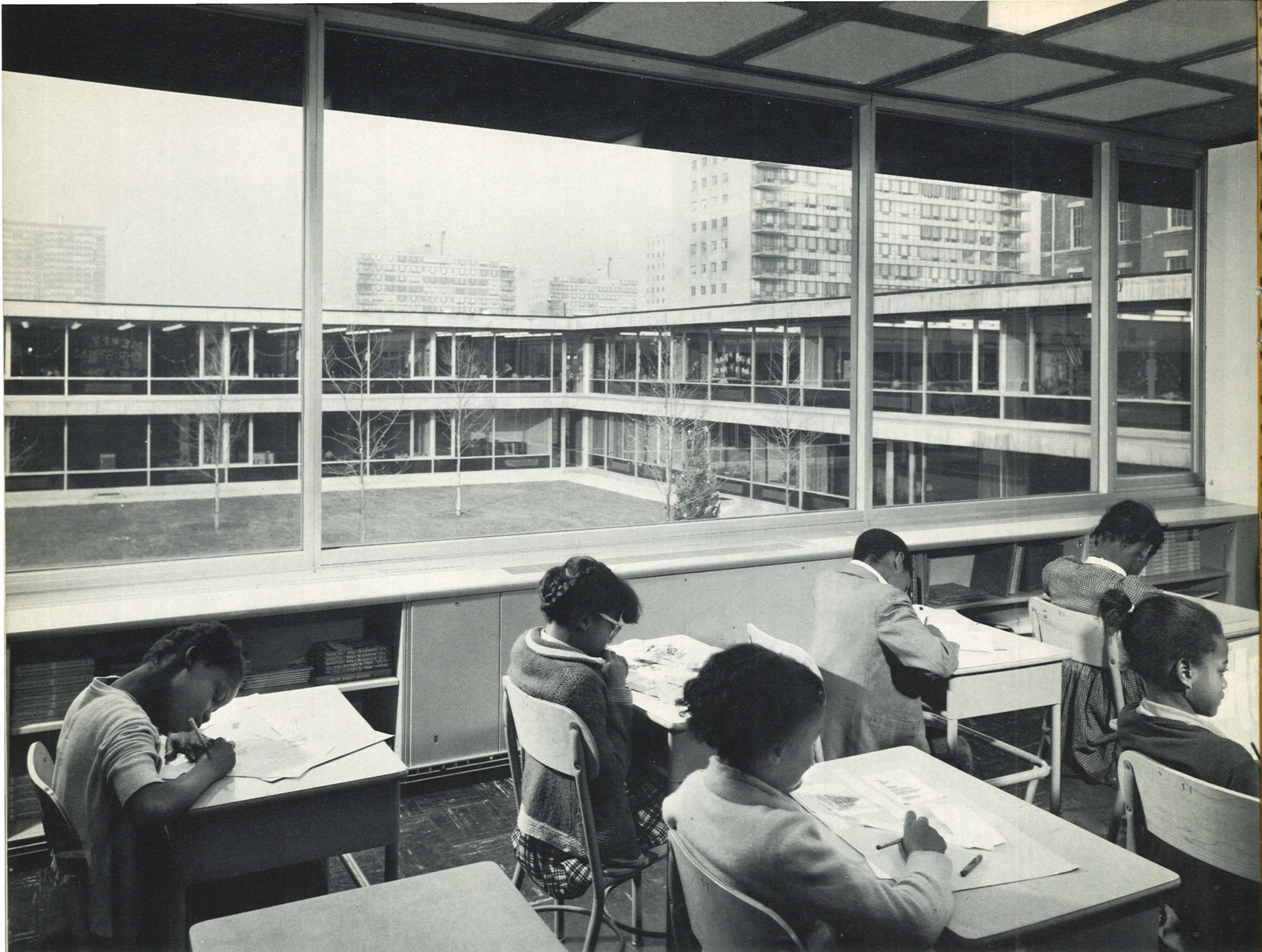
*Entrance to a chemistry
laboratory-classroom building at
Illinois Institute of Technology*



*Gymnasium of Quigley Seminary
completed in 1962 at 79th and Western.*



*Some of the 10,000 students now attending
classes at the Chicago Circle Campus
of the University of Illinois.*



Elementary schools have been built to serve families living in new residential developments. The James R. Doolittle school, built around a square court, as part of the 37th-Cottage Grove project, has won an award for excellence in design. Architects were Skidmore, Owings and Merrill:

Street improvements are part of the comprehensive approach to improving neighborhoods. Street work in progress during 1966 in Near West Side conservation project.





HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS



Lake Meadows construction progress in Spring of 1953. First two 12-story buildings are nearing completion, and framework of second two buildings can be seen in background. Camera is looking south on Cottage Grove avenue. Dilapidated buildings in foreground were also acquired and demolished as part of the City's first redevelopment project. Note now extinct trolley car.



First Family moves into Lake Meadows. Mr. and Mrs. Earl E. Strayhorn with eight-month daughter, Earlene and son, Donald, six, were among first families to move into Lake Meadows, June 22, 1953 in apartments at 555 E. 33rd Place. Presenting over-sized symbolic key is Col. William J. Reardon, project manager. The Strayhorns still live in the Lake Meadows development, in another building.



Groundbreaking ceremony March, 1957 for first residential building in Prairie Shores-Michael Reese project. "Re-building Chicago, 1957" was imprinted in concrete block by Mayor Richard J. Daley for use as corner stone. Left to right, Grant Pick, president of Michael Reese Hospital Board; Holman D. Pettibone, first chairman of Mayor's Housing Action Committee; Sumner Sollit, Sr., contractor; Mayor Daley; J. Ross Humphreys, chairman of the former Chicago Land Clearance Commission; Ferd Kramer, vice president of Michael Reese and president of Draper and Kramer, real estate management firm for Prairie Shores.



Dréary, deteriorated buildings above characterized Near West Side industrial district when it was designated for redevelopment in March 1951, as the City's first industrial redevelopment project. The area between Polk, Canal, Roosevelt Rd. and the Eisenhower Expressway has been completely rebuilt as a modern planned industrial district. The view above is Cabrini street between Jefferson and Des Plaines streets.



The start of another residential community, May 10, 1962—groundbreaking for Carl Sandburg Village along Clark and LaSalle streets between Division and North avenue. From left, George H. Dovenmuehle, chairman of Dovenmuehle, Inc. one of project's sponsors; David M. Kennedy, chairman of Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co. which financed part of the project; Mayor Richard J. Daley; Arthur Rubloff, chairman of Arthur Rubloff & Co., one of sponsoring group; Joseph T. Lyons, former director of Federal Housing Administration; Louis R. Solomon, of firm of Solomon & Cordwell Associates, architects for the projects.



A training academy for firemen was built on the site of Mrs. O'Leary's cottage at 558 De Koven Street where great fire of 1871 is believed to have originated. The academy is located within the West Central Industrial District. The sculpture by Egon Weiner, "Pillar of Fire," won an award in creative arts division of annual architectural awards competition in 1962.

The Department salvages a historic landmark. The date stone from the building at 1341 Haddon in Noble Division project is presented to Franciscan Sisters of Blessed Kuneunda. The building was once the home of the founder of the order, Josephine Dudzik, first Superior of the Sisters, who took the name Mother Mary Theresa. She was called "The Apostle of Mercy" for her many charitable works. From left, Mother Mary Beatrice, the Superior of the Congregation, Commissioner Lewis W. Hill, Alderman Stanley M. Zydlo (26th Ward), Ivory West, a workman and Sister Gonzaga.

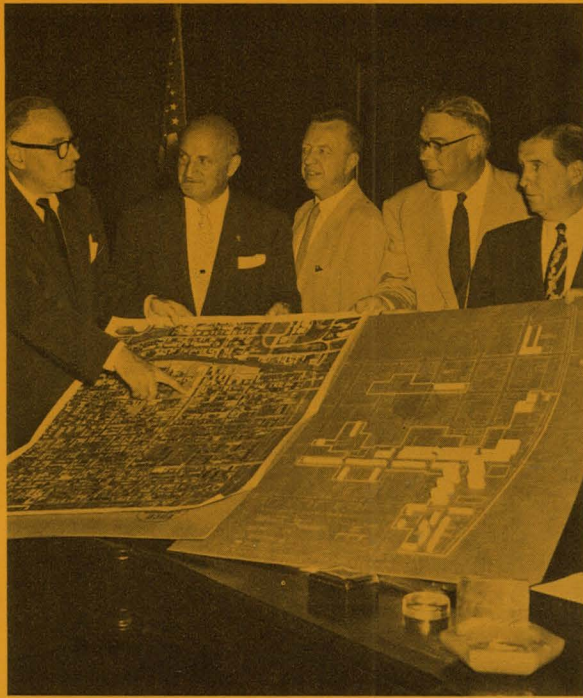


Mayor Richard J. Daley cuts ribbon in ceremony to celebrate the opening of University of Illinois Chicago Circle campus for classes on schedule, February 22, 1965. Governor Otto Kerner is at Mayor's left.

Torchlight ceremony marked demolition of first building in Hyde Park "A" project, on May 10, 1955. The project is now the completed University Gardens and town house residential development. Former University of Chicago Chancellor Lawrence A. Kimpton standing with Mayor Richard J. Daley on speaker's platform.



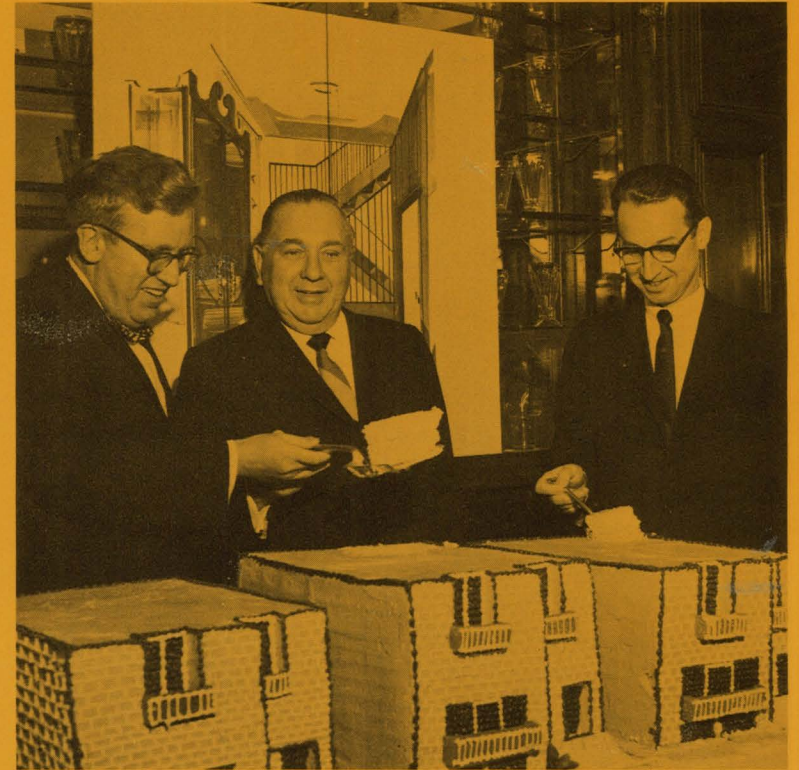
Demolition of the last building located at 1037 W. Congress parkway in Congress Racine section of the Chicago Circle campus took place in summer of 1967. The completed Administration building of the University is seen in background.



Inspecting blueprint and architectural rendering of plans for Hyde Park "A" and "B" for rebuilding two small blighted areas of Hyde Park-Kenwood totalling 47.3 acres. June 1954. From left, Julian Levi, executive director of Southeast Chicago Commission; the late Alderman Emil V. Pacini (10th ward) who was chairman of the City Council Building and Zoning Committee; James C. Downs, Jr., then Housing and Redevelopment Coordinator for City; Chancellor Lawrence A. Kimpton, University of Chicago; Alderman William T. Murphy (17th ward) then chairman of the Planning and Housing Committee and presently U.S. Congressman.



One of series of more than 40 public meetings held in 1961 to discuss plan proposals of Lincoln Park Project One. Meeting was held in auditorium of Chicago Historical Society.



A symbolic groundbreaking for first group of town houses to be built on a Hyde Park-Kenwood renewal site was observed May 20, 1965 when cake replicas of the town houses were scooped up with miniature shovels. Participating in the ceremony were Bruce Sagan, publisher of the Hyde Park Herald and other community newspapers; Mayor Richard J. Daley and John G. Duba, then commissioner of the Department of Urban Renewal and presently commissioner of the Department of Development and Planning.



Among first recipients of Certificates of Commendation for successful rehabilitation of their home at 5214 Kenwood avenue in the Hyde Park-Kenwood project were Mr. and Mrs. Milton Hyman. Presentations were made by Mayor Richard J. Daley at a meeting of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Conservation Community Council on April 15, 1964.



The original Hull House mansion, 800 S. Halsted street, has been restored to remain as a memorial to Jane Addams world-renowned humanitarian and founder of the internationally famous settlement. Hull House is located on the site of the new Chicago Circle Campus of University of Illinois. The work started at Hull House is being carried on in other centers throughout the city.

COMMERCIAL CENTERS

"The city's policy is to encourage and make provisions for a system of well located, competitive business centers, special service districts and office facilities which are attractive and convenient, which provide Chicagoans with jobs and needed services and which offer a wide variety in the types and sizes of business opportunities. The size and character would be closely related to the market and its design would meet contemporary standards."

1966 Comprehensive Plan of Chicago

Changing patterns of living, widespread use of the automobile, bringing with it greater mobility, and the need for adequate off-street parking have made many older shopping areas obsolete. The traditional form of ribbon development is especially inefficient and costly to maintain and protect.

As part of its widely diversified program of community improvement the City has made available cleared sites for the development of modern, well designed shopping centers to serve surrounding residential communities. Three in the Hyde Park-Kenwood community are outstanding examples of neighborhood centers which, in addition to offering goods and services, also offer community activity. Art and garden fairs, exhibits, square dancing and folk music are some of the social activities which make the centers attractive as community gathering places. Fountains, landscaping, conversation plazas and tot lots add to their appeal. Such centers have been built to serve residents of Lake Meadows, Prairie Shores and University Apartments and town houses in Hyde Park-Kenwood.

The city's first redevelopment project for a shopping center was the four-acre 13th-Blue Island project, designated for redevelopment in 1956. The Liberty Shopping Center was completed and opened for business in 1961.

The State-51st and State-Pershing projects, similarly, are being built to meet needs of thousands of families living in surrounding new residential developments.

A unique approach to a community shopping center is Harper Court, a center for craftsmen and artisans, sponsored and built by a not-for-profit foundation organized by a group of Hyde Park-Kenwood residents. The \$600,000 development was financed by a fund of \$120,000 raised through the sale of 25-year debentures and by a Small Business Administration loan of \$480,000. The purpose of this community venture was to provide a center which would house a variety of small specialty shops at moderate rentals. Goods and services include lamp and musical instrument repair, a weaver, a plant shop, potter, book and record dealers, classical dance studio,

candle maker, ice cream and candy stores, interior decorator and antiques, a restaurant and pub. Some of the shop operators were displaced from other locations within Hyde Park-Kenwood. Mrs. George W. Beadle, wife of the president of the University of Chicago headed the Committee for Harper Court.

It has been the policy of the Department to assist displaced businesses relocate in renewal sites and in other cases to offer assistance in the formation of corporations and in

obtaining financing. The Department has led in making use of the various Small Business Administration provisions applicable in urban renewal areas and in having these forms of assistance liberalized to cover more kinds of hardship situations.

Another kind of program is the rehabilitation and modernization of established older shopping districts as is being done in the Central Englewood project. This 86-acre project centers around the 63rd-Halsted district,



Folk dancing in the square at Harper Court.



the largest in volume of business outside the Central Business District.

Re-design of the street system to separate local and through traffic and eliminate congestion, provision of off-street parking, covered pedestrian malls and conversation plazas, re-design of the elevated station and rehabilitation and modernization of shops are among the improvements to restore Central Englewood as a regional shopping center.

The improvement of the business district will contribute to the comprehensive program of conservation in progress in the Englewood community.

Acquisition of property and relocation of residents were in progress during the year in Central Englewood.

Other commercial sites offered as part of residential offerings include $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the 60th-Woodlawn project.

Large scale commercial development is proposed in the Madison-Canal project and as part of the Roosevelt-Halsted development. Meetings were held with business groups in these areas in the preliminary planning for these projects.



Over-all view of the 53rd-Kimbark Plaza, a shopping center built and operated by a corporation formed by a group of displaced Hyde Park-Kenwood business men.



Liberty shopping center built at 13th and Blue Island was the first redevelopment project for commercial use. Center was completed and opened in 1961.



Mall and plaza in shopping center built as part of Hyde Park "A" and "B" projects.



Jeffro Plaza, a wholesale distribution center, was built as part of the Roosevelt-Clinton project by a group of business men displaced from other clearance sites in the vicinity. Mayor Daley accepts check of \$565,289 (August 16, 1963) in payment for 5½-acre site and views architectural rendering for the now completed center. With Mayor Daley are DUR Commissioner Lewis W. Hill, Morris Gilbert, treasurer of Jeffro Development Corp. and Joe Magit, secretary of the corporation.

Landscaped convenience shopping center serving residents of Prairie Shores, removed from perils of traffic, is a safe place for children to romp while mother shops.



"In order to move toward the major goals of enlarging human opportunities and strengthening the economy and to preserve and augment the tax base, the government of the City of Chicago will make every effort to encourage the expansion of manufacturing."

1966 Comprehensive Plan of Chicago

The expanded program of Urban Renewal gives high priority to the provision of conveniently located sites for more planned industrial districts. The Comprehensive Plan proposes that 1,000 more acres of land be rebuilt for industrial uses as part of the community improvement program to assure that job opportunities will continue to be abundant and the economy healthy.

The City's first four completed industrial renewal projects, have an assessed valuation of \$14,346,000 as compared to \$5,046,000 before redevelopment and the tax yield has increased from \$178,000 to \$764,000.

Seventy-five buildings have been completed or are in varying phases of construction in these first four industrial redevelopment projects, providing employment for an estimated 5,000 persons.

West Central Industrial District, the City's third redevelopment project, and first industrial renewal project, was designated in March 1951 and the Roosevelt-Clinton project, December 1955. Two Lake street areas with a total of 73.4 acres were designated for industrial use in 1956 and 1957.

During 1966 the Department approved the sale of the last remaining site in the 23.5-acre

Lake-California industrial project. A \$490,000 metal products assembly plant and warehouse will be constructed in the 1½-acre site.

Nearly 400 persons are employed in the eight completed plants located in the Lake-California project. The plants are engaged in lithographing, chemical manufacturing, wholesale drugs, laundry equipment, motor and tool grinding services.

Approximately one half acre of vacant land remains to be sold in the 50-acre Lake-Maplewood industrial district.

At the year's end the Department was preparing to offer for sale a 16.2 acre industrial site comprising the Garfield-LaSalle project. An application for a \$1.1 million capital grant to cover acquisition and demolition activities was submitted to the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development during the year. Land acquisition, relocation and demolition activities in Garfield-LaSalle were in progress.

A new area proposed for industrial development,—Clybourn-Ogden was designated as a redevelopment project and a federal capital grant reservation application is being reviewed by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. Sound buildings will remain. It is estimated that only about 30 per cent of the buildings in the 94.9 acre Clybourn-Ogden project will be acquired.

Also proposed for new light industrial development are sections of the 156-acre Roosevelt-Halsted project comprising approximately 20 acres.

Clothing manufacturing plant completed in 1965 was able to expand its facilities on a site in the Lake-Maplewood project.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED (JACKETS)

LEATHER CUTTERS

POCKET MAKERS

SEWING MACH. OPER.

REUBEN GRANT & SONS

2011



Cordray Motor Service, Inc. offers motor service and storage facilities in new plant in Lake-California industrial project.



Auto parts manufacturing plant in the Roosevelt-Clinton industrial district.

Vita Food Products, Inc., specializing in fish products is one of the plants completed in the Lake-Maplewood industrial district.





Seamstresses at work in the Rubin Grais clothing manufacturing plant completed in Lake-Maplewood project in 1965.

Picture frame producer is one of the new light industrial firms built in the Lake-California project.



The United Parcel Service distribution center, built on a 15 acre site in the Roosevelt-Clinton project, has won several awards for excellence in industrial design. Architect is Edward D. Dart.



RELOCATION

A MEANS TO A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

"Basic health, housing and educational needs must be met. Equally important are the opportunity for individual achievement and the capability to participate in the activities of the city . . .

"Generally, poverty and deficient housing are concentrated in the same areas of the city and metropolitan area . . .

"Developing the capabilities of people now living in poverty would enable them to achieve higher income levels, to share in the opportunities of a great city, and to contribute to the expansion of these opportunities."

1966 Comprehensive Plan of Chicago

Relocation has opened the door of opportunity for many families. In the relocation process, the Department works with other public and private agencies in a coordinated program to improve the over-all conditions of living. The resources and services of these agencies are providing basic educational programs, job training, job placement, youth guidance and welfare, recreational opportunity and public health facilities. The Department's objective is the development of a positive, productive pattern of living along with improving the standard of housing.

At the present time the Division of Relocation is responsible for all relocation activities necessitated by renewal, Chicago Housing Authority projects, code enforcement, public works, expressway construction, Chicago Transit Authority improvements and emergency situations.

The Division maintains an extensive referral list of available housing within the metropolitan area and makes every effort to find satisfactory housing suited to the individual preference and budget. Public and private rental units and sale listings are offered. Many families able to purchase homes experience the satisfaction and pride that comes with the responsibility of home ownership.

The Department also maintains a service in which all units are inspected and certified to ascertain that accommodations meet required standards of safety and health. Families who move without help from the Department are also visited and offered relocation assistance if their housing does not comply with city code standards.

Relocation from projects of the former Chicago Land Clearance Commission was carried out by the Commission in accordance with city policies and the regulations of the federal Housing Act of 1949 which stipulated that:

"There be a feasible method for the temporary relocation of families displaced from the urban renewal area, and that there are or are being provided, in . . . areas not generally less desirable in regard to public utilities and public and commercial facilities and at rents or prices within the financial means of the families displaced . . . decent, safe and sanitary dwellings . . . reasonably accessible to their places of employment . . ."

While there was no general provision initially for payment of moving expenses the Commission and the City's Tenants Relocation Bureau did provide financial assistance in hardship cases and employed staff to help in finding adequate housing for those whose homes were being acquired.

The Tenants Relocation Bureau was established by the City in 1948 to assist people displaced by highway construction and later by various other municipal programs. It was absorbed by the Department of Urban Renewal in July 1962.

In 1956 an amendment to the Housing Act provided federal funds for moving expenses up to \$100 for households displaced by slum clearance. Such expenses are now reimbursable up to \$200.

In addition to moving expenses, Relocation Adjustment payments of up to \$500 became available in the Housing Act of 1964 for the purpose of easing temporary financial strain in certain hardship cases.

Displaced persons may obtain Certificates of Eligibility enabling them to purchase homes with federally insured mortgages and minimum down payments which may be as low as \$200.

Families displaced by governmental action also receive priority in rental or purchase of apartments or homes constructed in the 221 (d) (3) program or by the Chicago Dwellings Association or Chicago Housing Authority.

Claims for loss of property, up to \$200 and claims for cost of storage of furniture up to a year may also be available.

Payments for moving expenses incurred by non-residential relocation have also been liberalized, from the initial maximum of \$2,500 to a present maximum of \$25,000

Claims of up to \$3,000 for loss of property and small business displacement payments of up to \$1,500 are also allowable in certain cases.

Owners of businesses displaced by Urban Renewal or other governmental activity may be eligible for low interest loans for purchase or improvement of other buildings or for purchase of equipment. The Department has assigned staff to assist displaced businesses in filing of applications for such loans with the Small Business Administration.

It has always been the policy of the City to schedule improvements in relation to the availability of an adequate supply of standard housing. When the slum clearance program was started a state grant and a city bond issue were approved for construction of relocation housing which would be available to persons displaced. New construction since that time, more efficient enforcement of codes and conservation and maintenance of buildings have increased the supply of sound housing.

In 1948 a total of 712 families relocated from various public project areas. Relocation for Lake Meadows began in 1949 and was completed in 1955. Since the program began in 1948 a total of 53,623 families have been relocated in the programs of all public agencies. Approximately 15,500 were relocated from renewal areas.

Census data show that almost 25 per cent of Chicago families move each year. Less than two per cent of these move due to urban renewal or other governmental action.

By providing help in overcoming other kinds of social problem, rehousing is offering an opportunity at building a new life for many families and individuals. The desired result is the strengthening of the family unit, improving the economic status, and the restoration of pride in achievement. The realization of these results will mean better communities.



Small business relocation. Delgiannis Brothers, importers of Greek foods since 1902, moved their specialty food shop and Greek restaurant to 766 W. Jackson a few blocks from former location at 609 S. Halsted when building was acquired as part of University of Illinois site. A son is carrying on the family tradition and continues to serve old friends as well as new customers.



Moderately priced single family home built by Chicago Dwellings Association, a not-for-profit corporation, in Englewood area to sell for \$16,200. Families displaced by public improvement construction receive priority in purchase or rental of new or rehabilitated homes and apartments in the C.D.A. program.

Racine Courts at 108th street and Racine is one of the earlier relocation developments which were provided by city and state funds to house families being displaced by slum clearance or other public construction. Racine Courts was completed in 1952. The 121 row houses are built around court yards.





Business Relocation. New, attractively designed gasoline station was built with aid of financing from Small Business Administration after the old building was acquired as part of Hyde Park-Kenwood renewal project.



**CITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN RENEWAL**

FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1966
AND INCEPTION THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1966

EXPENDITURES BY ACTIVITY AND SOURCES OF FUNDS SPENT

	For Year Ended December 31, 1966	Since Inception through December 31, 1966
EXPENDITURES BY ACTIVITY		
Expended by the Department of Urban Renewal:		
Survey and Planning.....	\$ 276,112	\$ 5,262,271
Acquisition.....	12,229,611	154,361,192
Relocation.....	1,483,561	8,462,265
Legal.....	189,008	2,865,904
Site Clearance.....	794,541	8,925,015
Site Improvements.....	1,610,739	8,330,705
Property Management.....	468,602	8,099,374
Disposition.....	352,583	1,433,815
Rehabilitation.....	429,410	1,050,268
Interest.....	1,562,492	7,592,977
Other.....	1,151,936	10,353,972
Total Expended by the Department of Urban Renewal.....	\$20,548,595	\$216,737,758
Expended by Others for the Urban Renewal Program:		
Site Improvements.....	\$ 941,010	\$ 9,103,746
Rehabilitation.....	129,193	266,152
Other.....	153,152	520,065
Expenditures by Other City Departments and Agencies Included in Urban Renewal Program Budgets.....	1,223,355	9,889,963
Total.....	<u>\$21,771,950</u>	<u>\$226,627,721</u>
SOURCES OF FUNDS SPENT		
Federal Grants Received:		
Capital Grants.....	\$ 8,085,288	\$ 91,239,463
Relocation Grants.....	1,151,127	4,879,307
Demonstration Grants.....	—	91,341
Total Federal Grants Received.....	\$ 9,236,415	\$ 96,210,111
Proceeds from the Sale of Land.....	1,891,334	28,540,608
Income on Investment of Funds.....	1,329,078	8,526,450
Rent Income.....	466,132	6,486,129
D.U.R. Bond Funds Used:		
For Expenditures which are Excluded from Federal Budgets.....	\$ 3,069,398	\$ 22,595,528
For Non-Cash Credits.....	219,970	3,568,093
Total.....	\$ 3,289,368	\$ 26,163,621
Net Increase or (Decrease) In Local Cash Grant.....	(1,248,087)	22,609,019
Local Funds Used.....	2,041,281	48,772,640
Other Income.....	27,050	136,829
Borrowed Funds Used.....	5,557,305	28,064,991
Total Funds Expended by Department of Urban Renewal.....	\$20,548,595	\$216,737,758
Contributions By Other City Departments and Agencies:		
Non-Cash Grants.....	\$ 941,010	\$ 9,103,746
Other Contributions.....	282,345	786,217
Total Funds Expended by Other City Departments and Agencies.....	1,223,355	9,889,963
Total.....	<u>\$21,771,950</u>	<u>\$226,627,721</u>

GRANT-IN-AID TRANSACTIONS
URBAN RENEWAL PROJECTS

	For Year Ended December 31, 1966 Increase or (Decrease)	Since Program Inception Through December 31, 1966
FEDERAL GRANTS RECEIVED:		
CAPITAL GRANTS.....	\$ 8,085,288	\$91,239,463
RELOCATION GRANTS.....	1,151,127	4,879,307
Total Federal Grants Received.....	<u>\$ 9,236,415</u>	<u>\$96,118,770</u>
LOCAL GRANTS PROVIDED:		
CASH GRANTS.....	\$ (1,248,087)	\$22,856,560
NON-CASH CREDITS FOR EXPENDITURES—		
By the Department of Urban Renewal.....	\$ 219,970	\$ 3,568,093
By Other City Departments and Governmental Agencies.....	941,010	7,051,761
By Universities and Hospitals.....	—	2,051,985
Total Non-Cash Credits.....	<u>\$ 1,160,980</u>	<u>\$12,671,839</u>
Total Local Grants Provided.....	<u>\$ (87,107)</u>	<u>\$35,528,399</u>

INTERIM FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

For Year Ended December 31, 1966

PRELIMINARY LOAN NOTES (PRIVATE LOANS):

Balance Outstanding January 1, 1966.....		\$40,538,000
Changes in Outstanding Notes—		
Issued During 1966.....	\$44,590,000	
Redeemed During 1966.....	<u>42,252,000</u>	
Increase in Outstanding Loans.....		<u>2,338,000</u>
Balance Outstanding, December 31, 1966.....		<u>\$42,876,000</u>

TEMPORARY LOAN NOTES AND ADVANCES (FEDERAL LOANS):

Balance Outstanding, January 1, 1966.....		\$ —0—
Changes in Outstanding Notes—		
Issued During 1966.....	\$17,895,642	
Redeemed During 1966.....	<u>8,843,812</u>	
Increase in Outstanding Notes.....		<u>9,051,830</u>
Balance Outstanding, December 31, 1966.....		<u>\$ 9,051,830</u>

ANTICIPATED SOURCES OF FINANCING PROJECTS

At December 31, 1966

	Total for 42 Projects	13 Closed Projects	19 Projects in Execution	3 Projects Under Reservation	7 Projects with Reservations Applied For
FEDERAL FUNDS—					
CAPITAL GRANTS.....	\$183,964,682	\$39,350,335	\$105,300,521	\$10,712,354	\$28,601,472
RELOCATION GRANTS.....	12,808,511	1,394,742	7,248,999	1,396,590	2,768,180
Total Federal Funds.....	<u>\$196,773,193</u>	<u>\$40,745,077</u>	<u>\$112,549,520</u>	<u>\$12,108,944</u>	<u>\$31,369,652</u>
LOCAL FUNDS—					
CASH.....	\$ 53,552,796	\$15,296,845	\$ 26,638,279	\$ 1,726,055	\$ 9,891,617
CREDITS FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS..	31,518,122	4,730,730	25,343,292	456,100	988,000
Total Local Funds.....	<u>\$ 85,070,918</u>	<u>\$20,027,575</u>	<u>\$ 51,981,571</u>	<u>\$ 2,182,155</u>	<u>\$10,879,617</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.	<u>\$281,844,111</u>	<u>\$60,772,652</u>	<u>\$164,531,091</u>	<u>\$14,291,099</u>	<u>\$42,249,269</u>

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET—ALL FUNDS
AT DECEMBER 31, 1966

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash in Bank and Investments—		
Project Funds.....	\$ 21,503,320	
City Funds.....	<u>11,130,219</u>	\$ 32,633,539
Imprest Funds.....		<u>85,995</u>
Total Cash and Investments.....		\$ 32,719,534

Accounts Receivable—

 Due from the Federal Government:

Relocation Grants.....	\$ 453,574	
Rehabilitation Grants.....	<u>10,345</u>	\$ 463,919

 Due from Tenants..... 134,595

 Due from Others..... 34,139

 Total Accounts Receivable..... 632,653

 Total Current Assets..... \$ 33,352,187

CAPITAL GRANT RECEIVABLE..... 27,847,078

BONDS AUTHORIZED
BUT UNSOLD (1966 ISSUE)..... 45,000,000

 Total Assets..... \$106,199,265

DEFERRED COST..... 783,504

PROJECT COST:

Included in Federal Sharing
Formula—

 Item I Cost.....\$180,068,082

 Less: Value of Land Sold..... 28,540,608

 Net Item I Cost.....\$151,527,474

 Item II Cost..... 12,671,839

 Relocation Payments..... 5,332,881

 Rehabilitation Grants..... 20,816

 Net Project Cost Included in
 Federal Sharing Formula..... \$169,553,010

Excluded from Federal Sharing
Formula.....

18,627,576

 Total Project Cost..... 188,180,586

TOTAL ASSETS AND COST..... \$295,163,355

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable.....	\$ 2,610,734	
Accrued Real Estate Taxes.....	154,006	
Accrued Payroll.....	90,084	
Contract Retainage.....	12,482	
Offerors' and Performance Deposits....	638,956	
Rehabilitation Escrow Deposits.....	<u>64,743</u>	\$ 3,571,005

Advances and Loans Payable—

 Preliminary Loan Notes (Private Loans) \$ 42,876,000

 Temporary Loan Notes (Federal Loans) 9,051,830

 Total Advances and Loans Payable \$ 51,927,830

Accrued Interest Payable—

 On Preliminary Loan Notes.....\$ 759,617

 On Temporary Loan Notes..... 27,544 787,161 52,714,991

 Total Liabilities..... \$ 56,285,996

CAPITAL:

Local Funds—

 State of Illinois..... \$ 10,706,159

Bond Issues:

 Slum Clearance

 1946.....\$15,000,000

 1957..... 10,000,000 \$ 25,000,000

 Community Conservation

 1957..... 10,000,000

 Community Redevelopment

 1966..... 50,000,000 85,000,000

Interest Earned:

 On Funds Advanced and Used..... \$ 1,711,432

 On Temporary Investments..... 3,552,520 5,263,952

Corporate Fund.....

3,496,177

Contribution by Other Agencies
and City Departments:

 Toward Non-Cash Credits..... \$ 9,103,746

 Toward Demonstration Projects.... 52,467

 Toward Item I Cost..... 733,750 9,889,963

 Total Local Funds..... \$114,356,251

Federal Grants Earned—

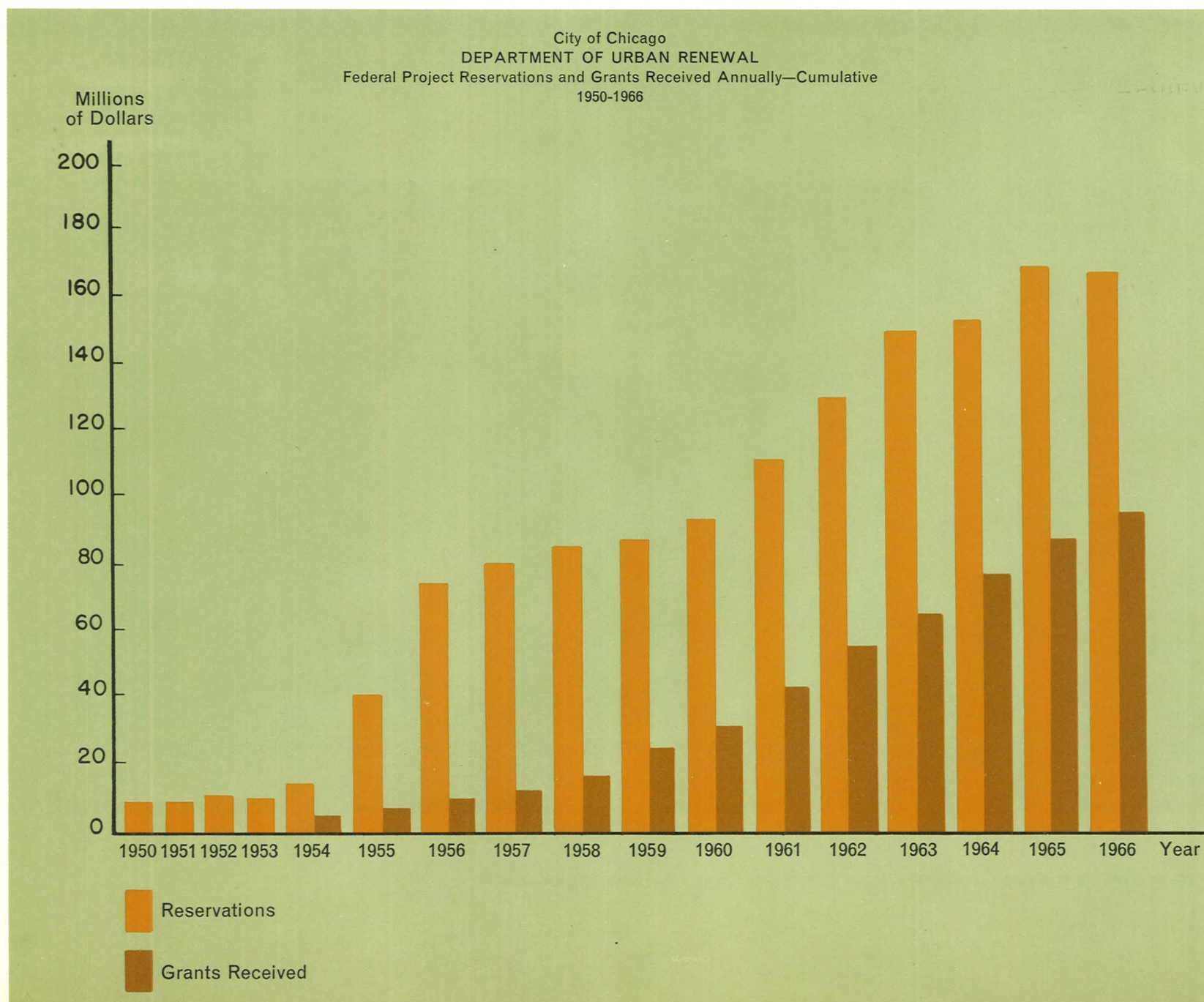
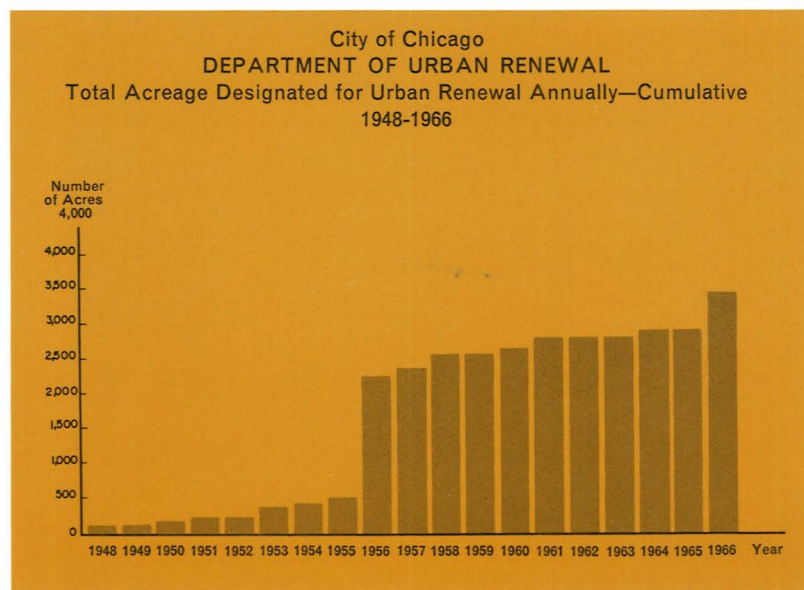
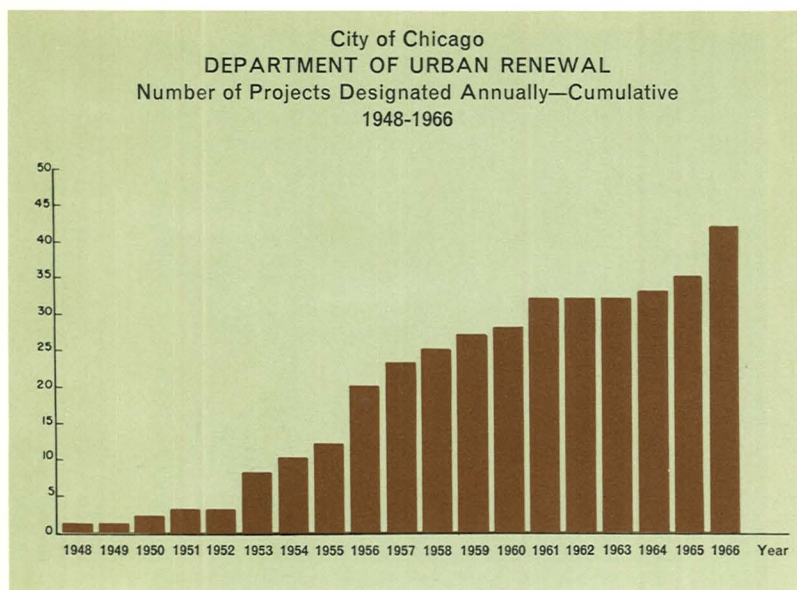
 Capital.....\$119,177,882

 Relocation..... 5,332,881

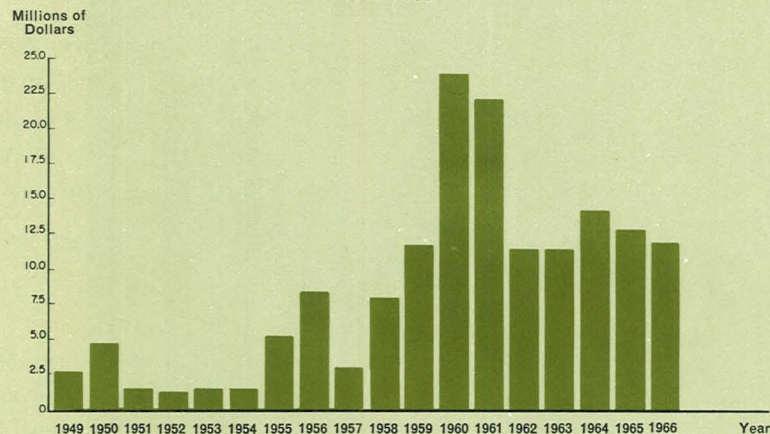
 Rehabilitation..... 10,345 124,521,108

 Total Capital..... 238,877,359

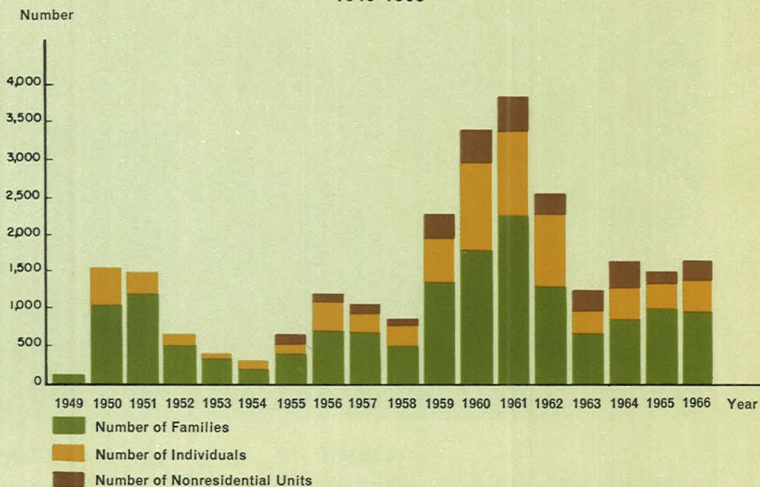
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL..... \$295,163,355



City of Chicago
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN RENEWAL
Real Estate Purchases Annually
1949-1966

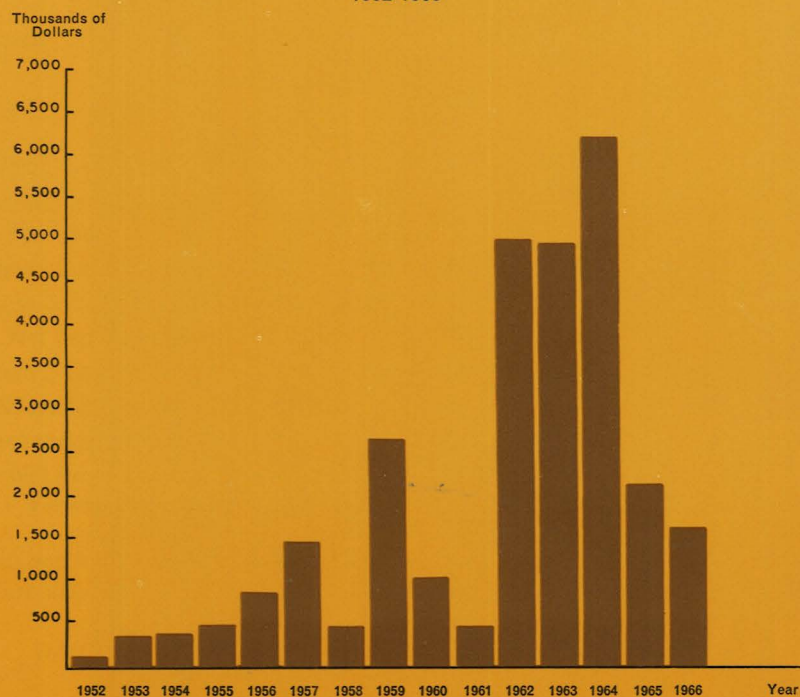


City of Chicago
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN RENEWAL
Number of Families, Individuals and Nonresidential Units Relocated
Due to Urban Renewal Activity
1949-1966

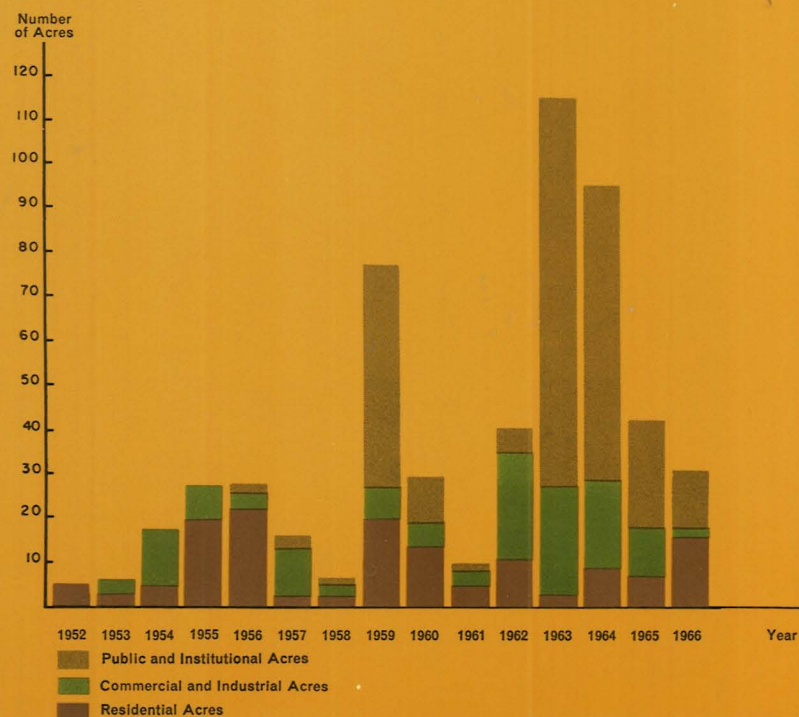


Note: 197 Nonresidential units were relocated during the period 1949-1953.

City of Chicago
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN RENEWAL
Annual Proceeds from Land Sales (Conveyances) to Redevelopers
1952-1966



City of Chicago
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN RENEWAL
Annual Land Sales (Acres Conveyed) to Redevelopers by Re-Use Category
1952-1966



DEPARTMENT HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1966

Six redevelopment projects and one conservation area were designated for which planning is in progress, to provide land for moderate income houses and apartments for families and related facilities.

14 Plan amendments and revisions were completed of which seven have been approved and the others are being reviewed by federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Capital grant reservations were requested for five projects.

395 parcels totalling 48 acres were acquired in 15 project areas at a cost of \$11,792,805.

320 buildings were demolished at a cost of approximately a half million dollars.

107.7 acres of land were conveyed or approved for sale at a total price of \$4,832,944.

1,574, families, 709 single persons and 312 non-residential establishments were assisted in relocation.

DUR assisted 10 displaced businesses obtain Small Business Administration loans totalling \$989,275, almost twice the dollar volume of SBA loans obtained in the previous year.

Applications for direct loans and grants for rehabilitation of 140 residential buildings with 535 residential buildings totalled \$2.4 million under the Section 312 and 115 provision of the 1965 federal housing act.

Property Management Division supervised management of 527 buildings with 1,589 residential units and 414 non-residential units in the interim between acquisition and relocation of occupants.

At the end of the year construction totalling \$111,860,000 in estimated cost was in progress at 38 sites located in 16 projects.

This compares to construction amounting to \$81,830,000 in 1965. New starts were valued at \$51,180,000 compared with \$11 million in new starts in 1965.



Lewis W. Hill Chairman



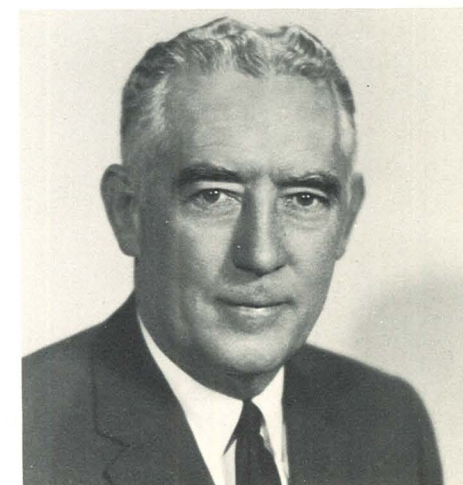
James D. Green Vice Chairman



Robert N. Landrum Secretary



Norman F. Barry



John F. Cusack

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN RENEWAL BOARD MEMBERS

CITY OF CHICAGO

Richard J. Daley, Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN RENEWAL

Lewis W. Hill, Chairman

James D. Green, Vice Chairman

Robert N. Landrum, Secretary

Norman F. Barry

John F. Cusack

STAFF

Lewis W. Hill, Commissioner

D. E. Mackelmann, Deputy Commissioner

R. G. Zundel, Deputy Commissioner

David N. Larson, Assistant Commissioner

Edward J. Lally, Assistant Commissioner

Paul Kole, Assistant Commissioner

David L. Hedberg, Assistant to Commissioner

DIVISIONS

Mrs. Oswelda Badal

Director of Relocation ✓

Earl E. Corbin

Director of Site Clearance ✓

Robert C. Glasscock

Director of Graphics

Albert E. Grange

Director of Accounting

Donald A. Krueger

Director of Development ✓

John R. Maloney

Director of Land Disposition ✓

Walter J. Sroka

Director of Land Acquisition ✓

Charles A. Whelpley

Director of Budgeting ✓

Bernard Gordon

Supervisor of Statistical Services ✓

Robert M. Lillibridge

Senior City Planner ✓

Kevin J. Toomey

Supervisor of Administrative Service ✓

INFORMATION

Alice Gorman

Frank E. Siudzinski

PROJECT COORDINATORS

Herbert J. Erfurth, Hyde Park-Kenwood

Joseph Evans, Englewood

Louis M. Pagones, Near West Side

George B. Stone, Lincoln Park

PRODUCTION STAFF

Editor

Alice Gorman

Design Concept and Layout

Richard Lee

Graphics Director

Robert C. Glasscock

Chief Cartographer

Jaroslav Markewycz

Staff Photographers

Jonas Dovydenas

Roslyn Banish

CONTRIBUTING PHOTOGRAPHERS

Mart Studios

Lewellyn Studio

Public Information Office—U. of I. Circle Campus

Lannes Photographers

Orlando R. Cabanban

Bill Engdahl, Hedrich-Blessing

Al Chiefari

Bob Natkin

Mildred Mead

Fabian Bachrach

Harry Johnson

PHOTOGRAPHS: Jonas Dovydenas P. 8 top, 9, 11, 15 bottom, 17, 18, 25, 28 bottom right, 30, 31, 32 bottom, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45; Roslyn Banish P. 13, 14, 15 middle, 19, 20 bottom right, 23 top. Other sources: Fabian Bachrach, Orlando R. Cabanban P. 6-7; Al Chiefari P. 21; Copelin P. 29 bottom left; Hedrich-Blessing P. 20 bottom left, 24; Harry Johnson, David Lannes P. 27 bottom left; Lewellyn Studios P. 10, 27 top left & right, center left, 28 bottom left; Mart Studios P. 12, 15 top, 20 top row, 51 top & center right; Mildred Mead P. 27 bottom right; Jaro Markewycz 3, 8 bottom, 22, 26, 29 bottom right, 41 bottom; Bob Natkin P. 44 bottom; University of Illinois P. 28 top right; Quigley Seminary P. 23 bottom; source unknown P. 27 middle, right, 29 top left, 51 bottom left.